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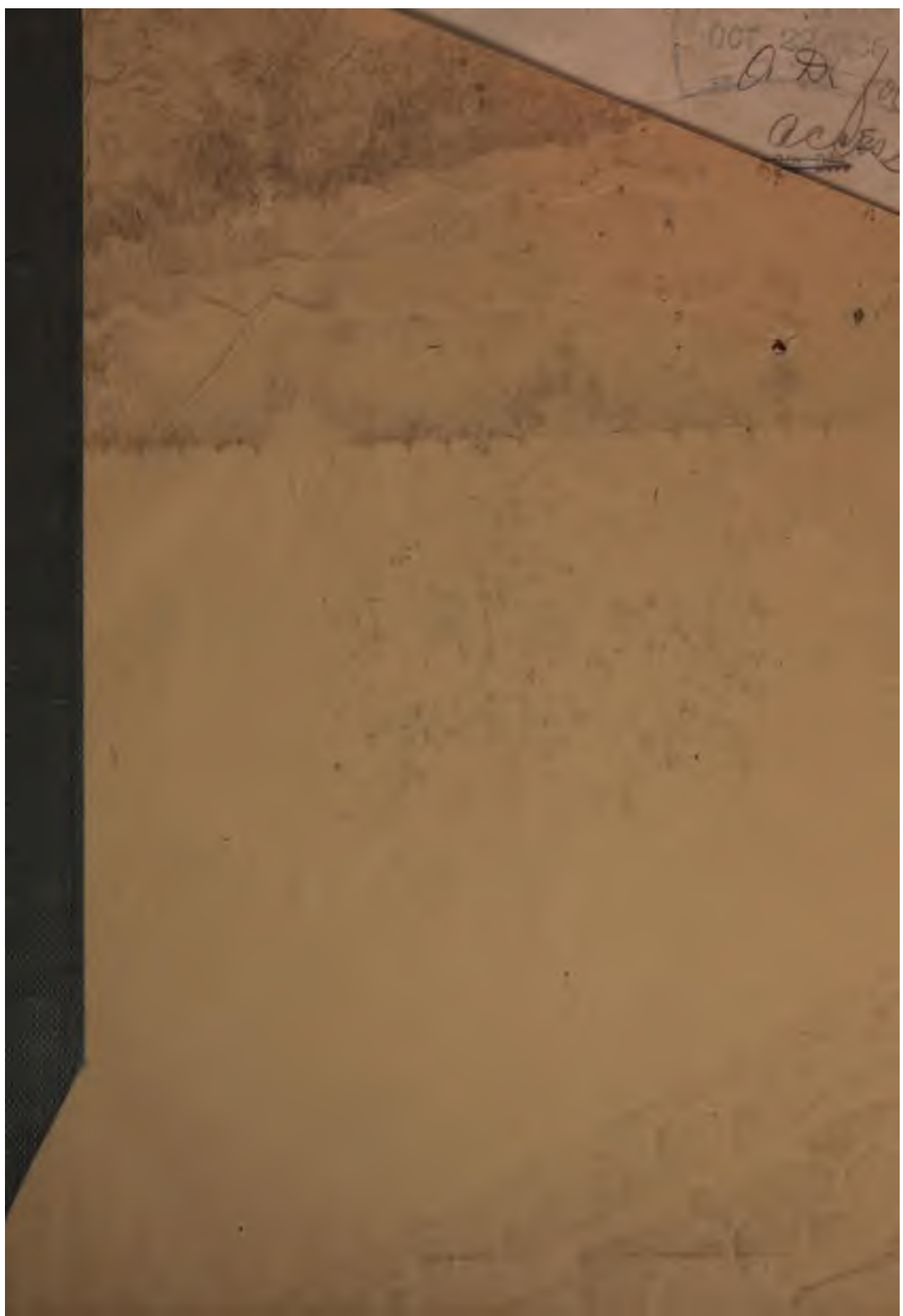
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Annual meeting. 3d-4th. 1908-1909.

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Third Annual Meeting
OF THE
Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

MAY, 1908



Organized Labor Print.

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Third Annual Meeting, Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth Street.

San Francisco, May 10, 1908.

The third annual meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League was held at the above place and date, and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The reading of the minutes of April 12th was on motion dispensed with and adopted as printed, the same being in the hands of all delegates.

Credentials.

The following credentials were, upon the recommendation of the Executive Board, received and by motion seated:

International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, Local No. 293, for Joseph Stocker, A. Kuchmeister and Joseph Guinee.

From Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, for J. Peters.

From Carpenters, No. 423, for O. Burke and E. R. Terwillinger.

From Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers, for John Spear and B. McGuirk.

From San Francisco Labor Council, for Anton Wahl.

From Millwrights, No. 766, for Frank Terry.

From Amalgamated Carpenters, Fifth Branch, No. 799, for John Prosser, J. M. Terlutter and William Leyland.

From Abraham Lincoln Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., for E. B. Case.

From Engineers, No. 59, for E. A. Moline and Charles Markley.

From Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 442, for H. C. Schmidt, William H. McDonald and G. V. Hill.

From Felt and Composition Roofers, for F. Kenny.

From Painters, No. 19, for J. H. Smallbone, Frank Williams and J. Gorf.

From Carpenters, No. 22, for A. L. Hollis, John D. Campbell and Charles F. Knight.

Report of Executive Board.

San Francisco, May 10, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Third Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League, Greeting:

In accordance with the general custom of the League, it becomes the duty of your Executive Board at this time to submit a brief review of the

past year's work, together with such recommendations as seem necessary for the future success of our movement. During the past year the Asiatic Exclusion League has perhaps made greater strides towards the objects for which it has been instituted than in any similar period of its existence.

Not only has the League increased in membership, but the campaign of education which has been carried on has covered such a vast area that we have yet to hear from any part of our country which has not either received, or requested, such leaflets and pamphlets as we have published.

The Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., furnished your office with a printed list of every public, private and educational institution within the confines of our country, numbering almost 7000, and each institution has been supplied with such literature as we have published.

It is pleasing to report that the result of the League's work has been more than satisfactory; not less than 40 per cent of the above-named institutions have requested extra copies of our pamphlets, leaflets and public documents, likewise speeches and opinions of members of this League, for the purpose of using the same in academic and public debates.

Correspondence has been received showing that States to the number of 29, situated on the Atlantic seaboard as far south as Virginia and including the Middle, Middle West, Intermountain and Pacific Coast States, have indulged in debates on the question of Asiatic exclusion (particularly Japanese), and we have yet to learn where our side has lost. Efforts have been made to create inactivity and belittle the work of this League, slanderous intimations and accusations of lawlessness have been published by our pro-Asiatic friends, and the same will undoubtedly be repeated from time to time, but such attempts have been futile in the past and will prove equally so in the future, because to the policy pursued by the League in giving its proceedings publicity can be safely trusted our vindication, as we will be judged by our works and not by the slanders of our enemies.

Membership.

Our membership has been steadily growing from month to month, and it gives us pleasure to report that to the three outside leagues (Seattle, Anacosta and Denver), as reported one year ago, there has been added the Leagues of Vancouver, B. C.; Reno, Nevada; Astoria and Portland, Oregon; Pueblo and Denver, Colorado; Omaha, Nebraska; Everett, Olympia, Tacoma, Spokane, Aberdeen, Ballard and Bellingham, Washington, and Boise City, Idaho.

A gathering of the above-named Leagues together with representatives of this League, took place in Seattle, February 3, 4 and 5 of this year, of which a report has been rendered at a previous meeting.

On Sunday, May 3, of this year, by direction of your Executive Board, President Tveitmoe and Delegates Frank McGowan and James D. Grahame were selected to visit the city of Stockton for the purpose of attending a

gathering of the citizens of that city and effecting a permanent Branch Exclusion League.

The delegates report that upon the above-mentioned date they addressed a largely-attended gathering in Stockton, and spoke at length upon the subject of Asiatic Exclusion from the industrial, political and military viewpoints. Our representatives received a hearty and cordial reception, and upon the conclusion of their addresses the delegates present proceeded to form a permanent organization, and elected the following officers: President, E. S. Jones of the Central Labor Council; Vice-President, George Ingersoll, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. D. McCaughey, editor "Stockton News Advocate."

Number of Affiliated Bodies, Not Including Outside Branches in State.

Labor	196
Fraternal	18
Civic bodies	12
Benevolent societies	3
Political organizations	2
Military organizations	1
Total.....	232

Clipping Bureau.

In September, 1907, the work of the League became so extensive that the Executive Board decided to establish a Clipping Bureau, and subscribed for press clippings from the Pacific Coast and Intermountain States, Hawaii and British Columbia. These clippings, approximately 20,000, have been filed, indexed and cross-indexed under 51 classifications, comprising everything obtainable relative to the Asiatic problem—Chinese, Japanese, Hindoo and Korean—and treating upon all phases of the question, Industrial, Economic, Social, Political and Military. These filings have been handsomely and strongly bound in twenty-four volumes, and are now at the service of all members and interested friends desirous of obtaining information concerning this grave and threatening problem.

The attention of the delegates is called to the offices of the League, and a cordial invitation is extended to call and inform themselves of the nature of the work being performed.

Financial Status.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Balance on hand May 1, 1907.....	\$262.82	
May	445.98	\$274.00
June	314.39	317.30
July	386.16	228.00
August	405.46	411.10

September	300.11	321.76
October	306.99	346.90
November	371.76	691.65
December	432.96	444.70
1908—		
January	357.43	435.45
February	260.52	361.90
March	689.36	478.45
April	411.54	378.55
Totals	\$4945.28	\$4689.76
May—Cash on hand and in bank....	\$ 255.52	

Expenditures Itemized.

Salaries—Secretary, Stenographer and Clipping Bureau.....	\$2978.00
Printing	366.15

Expended as follows:

200 postals	\$ 1.50
10,000 pamphlets (comparative tables)	67.50
9,000 minutes (pages 8 to 24, containing statistics)..	177.50
6,000 Letterheads	21.65
1,200 Receipts (numbered in duplicate).....	5.50
5,000 Circulars on "Japanese at Home and Abroad"..	12.00
100,000 Individual petitions	72.50
1,500 Circular letters (call of convention, Feb. 3, '08)	8.00

Paper.

5,000 sheets second paper (broad and legal cap).....	\$ 7.50	
Two reams Manila, cut for Clipping Bureau.....	16.25	23.75
Postage		361.40

This item of expense was used as follows:

Postal notices and bills to affiliated organizations and delegates and acknowledgments for subscriptions....	8091
Minutes for 12 months to affiliated bodies, educational institutions and individuals	7693
Circulars on "Japanese at Home and Abroad," pamphlets on "Comparative Number of Japanese in Cities of 50,000 Inhabitants or Over," and publications on "Occupations, Wages," etc., as compiled from Governmental Reports were sent as follows:	
Educational (private, public and society)	6800
Educational (private, public and society), extra copies..	3782
Labor bodies	1387

Labor bodies, extra copies	491
United States Senators and Congressmen	952

Individual petitions were sent as follows:

Congress of United States	476
Labor organizations outside of California.....	1380
Labor organizations in California	551
Civic and fraternal societies	328
Individuals	234

General petitions were sent as follows:

Packages containing from 5 to 100 petitions were sent to organizations outside of San Francisco to the number of	350
Call for International Convention, Seattle, Feb. 3.....	1500
Speeches of Congressman Michalek on the question of "Exclusion of Japanese Labor"	2951
Speeches of Congressman Hayes on "Treaty-making Power"	1000

Total pieces of mail for year ending April 30.....	39,889
Increase over preceding year.....	4,899

Rent\$ 520.00

This item of expense includes free telephone service, light and heat, these conveniences being furnished by the State Building Trades Council of California since February, 1907.

Transportation\$ 87.25

This money was expended for railroad and hotel expenses for the transportation of committees selected by the League and your Executive Board to the cities of Vallejo, Santa Cruz and Stockton during the sessions of the State Federation of Labor, Building Trades Council and the Jr. O. U. A. M.

Publicity and Statistics.

James D. Grahame, compiling Tables and Statistics.....	\$ 50.00
George B. Benham (1500 circular letters and 14 reams English Bond, ruled and printed for signatures to general petition).....	70.00

Donations.

J. D. Landor, author "Yellow Peril".....	\$ 10.00
E. Gombridge	10.00

Sundries.

Stationery, including supplies for mimeograph, ribbons and monthly service for typewriter	71.70
Last two payments on typewriter	20.00
Moving offices twice	15.50
Carpenter work, shelving and building book cases.....	23.00
Lumber and hardware for same.....	13.46
Press Clipping Bureau (newspaper clippings)	30.50
Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage and cartage	13.15
Towel service	10.00
Rubber stamps	2.30
One letter scale	2.00
Exchange30

Property of the League.

Furniture and fixtures	\$ 225.02
One Stearns typewriter	100.00
One Edison mimeograph	30.00
One seal	5.00

Books, Files and Reports.

Bound volumes Fifty-ninth Congress	18
Directory of Fifty-ninth Congress	1
Bound volumes 12th Census of United States, with abstract..	20
United States Statutes at Large, Fifty-ninth Congress.....	2
Twentieth and Twenty-first Annual Report of Commissioner of Labor	2
Reports on Hawaii, Commissioner of Labor.....	3
Reports of Commissioner of Immigration, 1904-5-6.....	3
Report of Commissioner of Navigation.....	1
Reports of State Labor Commissioner of California.....	3
Volumes newspaper clippings	24
Letter files, containing a complete segregation of all correspondence—Local, State, Federal and Foreign, including statistical	28

Publications.

Occupations of Asiatics as Compared with Whites, Wages, etc., Comparative Tables, Proceedings containing special articles and statistical matter, Speeches of United States Congressmen and duplicate newspaper clippings (approximately).... 14,000

The above publications are being distributed at the rate of from four to seven hundred per week. It has been the custom of your Executive Board to have printed 500 copies of the monthly proceedings, but since December

of last year 1000 or more copies have been ordered owing to the fact that the number of requests for literature is increasing so fast that a larger number will have to be printed if the League continues the distribution on the present lines.

In conclusion, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our sincere gratitude to the Building Trades Council of California for the valuable assistance rendered us during the past three years. We also desire to extend our thanks to "Organized Labor" and the "Clarion" for the publicity given our movement, to the San Francisco Labor Council for the use of its meeting hall, and likewise our sincere appreciation to the Branch Leagues, affiliated organizations and their members for the kindnesses they have shown our office.

Sincerely and respectfully.

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

On motion of Delegate Hollis, the report of the Executive Board was received and ordered placed in full upon the records.

Recommendations.

The Executive Board submitted an article on the "**Industrial Menace of Asiatic Immigration**," supported by tabulations from the various United States reports and the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, followed by an article on the "**Political Menace**," and supported by the same authorities; upon recommendation it was unanimously agreed that the same be published in full in the monthly proceedings. See pp. 13-34.

Auditing Committee's Report.

San Francisco, May 5, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Gentlemen—We, the committee elected to audit the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, have performed the duty imposed upon us, and we are pleased to state, after a thorough investigation, namely the checking up of all receipt stubs and vouchers, we find them to be correct, and likewise the balance in bank.

We find the books well kept in a business-like manner, and have no hesitancy in stating that the League is fortunate in having such an efficient officer in this all-important position.

Respectfully.

(Signed) B. F. WISE,
PATRICK TIERNEY,
A. J. BENNINGER.

On motion, the report of the Auditing Committee was adopted and ordered spread in full upon the records.

Report of Nominating Committee.

San Francisco, May 5, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Fellow Delegates—In accordance with instructions, we, the members of your Nominating Committee, beg leave to submit the following delegates as members of the incoming Executive Board for your consideration:

F. McGowan, J. Gorf, James Bowlan, J. J. Field, Thomas Maxwell, G. B. Benham, O. W. Brandis, T. E. Keough, George Fisk, J. O. Walsh, K. J. Doyle, F. Sullivan, Charles Parker, P. J. O'Shea, A. Hulme, Charles F. Knight, E. H. Mizner, P. H. McCarthy, F. C. Pattison, A. Furuseth, J. D. Grahame, R. A. A. Summers, Charles Steckmest, O. Frederickson, N. J. Manson.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) THOS. DOYLE, Chairman.
J. GORF,
G. B. BENHAM,
FRED C. PATTISON.

A motion of Delegate Nelson to concur in the recommendations of the Nominating Committee, when put to a vote, was unanimously carried.

Nominations and Elections.

Delegate James Bowlan, in a few, well-chosen words, nominated the incumbent President, Mr. O. A. Tveitmoe, meeting great applause. The nomination was seconded by several delegates, and on motion of Delegate K. J. Doyle and unanimously concurred in by the convention, nominations for President closed.

Mr. E. B. Carr was nominated for First Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Williams for Sergeant-at-Arms, and A. E. Yoell for Secretary-Treasurer.

There being no further nominations, on motion of Delegate Steckmest, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot, and the above-named nominees were declared the duly elected officers of the League for the ensuing term.

President Tveitmoe thanked the delegates for the honor and confidence expressed by his election as President of the League, and reiterated his former declaration that with the assistance of the members he would continue the work on the same lines as had been pursued during the past three years. He stated that the League had one object in view, and "whether the goal be nearby or distant depends on the individual and collective efforts of the members." (Applause.)

The President spoke further in part as follows: "The League has changed the sentiment of the entire nation. Two years ago the eastern part of our country was pro-Asiatic; to-day we are reliably informed that the people are strongly anti-Asiatic, not only in the South, but also in the New

England States. Hundreds of communications are coming into the offices of the League from the Atlantic States, some enclosing money, and I have every reason to believe that if the Hayes bill now pending before the Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs ever reaches the floor of the House it will be passed by Congress.

"That the work of the League has been full of fruition and magnificent results have been obtained is evidenced by the fact that to-day you can take up the press of any city of our country and find 90 per cent favorable to the purposes of this League. Colleges, universities, societies and private educational institutions all over the country report daily that in their debates the affirmative (that is, the side arguing for Asiatic exclusion) has won.

"That, fellow delegates, represents public sentiment, and if the present Congress does not pass a law excluding the Asiatic immigrant from our shores, we will soon have a Congress that **will** accede to our wishes, hear our prayers and give us the desired legislation." (Continued applause.)

Delegate McCarthy, in speaking of his recent visits to several of the Eastern centers, including New York, said: "There is no doubt that the entire country is beginning to recognize the absolute necessity of keeping the Japanese on the other side of the Pacific: The sentiment of the people is with us," said the speaker, "but this sentiment will not be crystallized in legislation unless the laboring man, who is chiefly affected, gets into politics and forces Congress to pass an exclusion law." (Applause.)

State Senator Mark Anthony, in addressing the League, stated that he had attended many meetings of the League, and thanked the delegates for being afforded the opportunity of addressing them. The Senator suggested that the State Legislature might bring its influence to bear upon Congress by passing a resolution urging action to keep out the flood of Asiatic labor, and stated that the practice of railroad companies employing large bodies of Japanese along their lines should be discontinued, pledging his support in behalf of the League. (Applause.)

Ex-Senator Frank McGowan, in the course of his remarks, shed light on the attitude of the present Congress as regards the question of exclusion. He said: "Over 90 per cent of the people of this country favor exclusion, and why will not Congress legislate according to the will of the people? It is because the wealthy employers of the country do not wish exclusion, and you all know their methods of dealing with Congress."

Delegate Benham read an extract from the Pacific Monthly, giving the views of Dr. David Starr Jordan as they appear in an article in which Dr. Jordan states: "It is not that we fear an attack from Japan. The Japanese war is made in Europe; a phantasy of the 'yellow' newspapers of Paris and the nightmare of the political agitators of San Francisco and Seattle."

In commenting upon Dr. Jordan's remarks, the chairman suggested that Delegate Benham take the matter up, analyze the article and prepare a reply

for the next meeting. On motion, and seconded by several delegates, the recommendations and suggestions of the President were concurred in.

Delegate P. H. McCarthy suggested that the different political parties, likewise the prospective candidates to Congress, be put on record and that the League take steps to ascertain their views regarding Asiatic exclusion.

Delegate Summers: "I move you, Mr. President, that the Executive Board be empowered to take up the matter as suggested by Delegate McCarthy, and that inquiries be made of prospective candidates for Congress as to their views on the subject of exclusion."

Delegate Gallagher argued for a little light on the matter, stating that no promises would satisfy him from any prospective candidate; that nothing short of action would do. "I believe in the doctrine preached by the man from Missouri." (Applause and laughter.)

The purport of the motion being satisfactorily explained, Delegate Gallagher announced that he was in favor of the motion. The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Delegates Pinther, Summers and Steckmest also addressed the League. Adjourned until 2:30 p. m., June 14, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Asiatic Immigration.

The Industrial Menace.

PART I.

The year 1888 will ever be memorable in the history of Asiatic exclusion because it witnessed the passage of an effective Chinese Exclusion Act and also the assembly of an immense mass meeting of San Francisco citizens at which denunciations were made of the influx and employment of great numbers of Chinese.

Before entering into a discussion of the incursions of the Japanese into American industrial life it may be well to quote from the various reports relative to their numbers in the United States, by ten-year periods:

Year.	U. S.			San
	Mainland.	Hawaii.	California.	Francisco.
1880	148	*116	86	45
1890	2,039	12,360	1,147	590
1900	24,889	61,111	10,157	1,781
1908	131,000	60,000	60,000	**13,385
<hr/>				
Increase in 28 years	130,852	59,894	59,914	13,340

*Number of foreign born Japanese in Hawaii 1884.

**From a Japanese authority, quoted in the "Ashahi."

The figures for the United States are for the **mainland** including, of course, those for California. Those for 1908 are estimated and it is believed conservatively—based upon known arrivals and departures. The figures for Hawaii show a slight decrease caused by the great emigration to the mainland, therefore the total increase of Japanese is for the United States proper.

The arrivals since the taking of the census are 109,406, not including the surreptitious arrivals via the Mexican and Canadian borders which, by the best authorities, exceed 20,000. According to a Japanese statement published December, 1907, the departures of Japanese during four years, 1903-1906, were 6,301; this number being possibly too small we estimate the departures at 2,000 yearly which for eight years, 1901-1908, would total 16,000, leaving a net increase for that period of 105,000, which added to the 86,000 of the census report gives approximately 191,000 Japanese in the United States on June 30, 1908. If we take into consideration 20,000 surreptitious entries, and the presence of 15,000 Japanese women—prolific as the negro, but with

a lower death rate—the fear of an industrial conquest of the Pacific Coast States is not a phantom invoked by diseased imaginations.

In addition to this great number of Japanese we must add the number of Chinese, and as evidence is at hand to show that the number of Chinese is not decreasing the census of 1900 is accepted as authority upon which to base our computations.

Chinese in United States and Hawaii in 1900.

United States (Mainland), 89,863; Hawaii, 25,767; California, 45,753; San Francisco, 13,954.

Of the Chinese on the mainland 67,729 were in the Western division.

It is believed, and the belief is justified by reports from various sources, that the number of Chinese in the United States exceed 200,000 which added to 191,000 Japanese, 12,000 Koreans and 3,000 Hindus, gives us an Asiatic population of over 400,000, and we may add to that number the 30,000 Asiatics who are in British Columbia because to all intent and purpose they form part of the invading army for the industrial conquest of the Pacific Coast States.

Given the number of Asiatics the query arises: "What is this vast army doing?"

Domestic Occupations.

In the United States (1900) 93.8 per cent of Chinese and Japanese over 10 years of age were gainfully employed. Applying these percentages to California we had during the census year 41,843 Chinese and 9,416 Japanese employed while in 1908 there are, approximately, 35,000 Chinese and 55,800 Japanese, or more than 90,000 Mongolians, gainfully employed while from forty to fifty thousand white men have been tramping the roads of the State or lounging on the streets of our largest cities waiting for the work that does not come. The number of Mongolians engaged in domestic occupations (California, 1900) were: Chinese, 25,817; Japanese, 3,813. In view of these figures the assertion that 5,000 young women domestics in San Francisco have been displaced by Japanese is far from being an exaggeration. Nor are the female domestics the only persons who are suffering; every one of the domestic occupations has been invaded, some of them almost absolutely, to the exclusion of whites. Porters and lunch cooks in saloons, servants and waiters, barbers, bath and hair dressing establishments, and more particularly the laundry workers, the latter having lost 50 per cent of the laundry work since the re-establishment of Japanese steam laundries. Previous to the "great fire" there were about 100 Chinese laundries in San Francisco but their competition was not seriously felt by the white establishments which did all the work possible with the available number of laundry workers then in the city. With the advent of the Japanese conditions began to change; in the opening months of 1906 they were conducting eleven laundries, two of them being well equipped steam laundries of large capacity.

The present number of Japanese laundry workers, including apprentices—of whom there are a very large number—and those who run the laundries in hotels and apartment houses are about 1,000. The apprentice system of the Japanese reveals a wonderful organization. Each laundry has apprentices, in number according to size of plant, who work for bed and board until they are capable workmen; they are then furnished with means to establish a hand laundry in some country town or as in the city of Stockton with a large steam plant. The methods used by Japanese to obtain work illustrates the cunning assiduity with which they supplant the white worker. While the Chinaman is content to wait for his work to be brought to him or until he is asked to call at a house, the Japanese make personal visits to or leave their cards at the doors—at first in the night but now openly—fixing their prices sufficiently below that of the white laundries to constitute a standing temptation to the housewife to abandon her principles for the sake of saving a few cents. Recent investigations discovered fourteen Japanese laundries in operation in San Francisco employing about 250 workers beside apprentices. The hours of labor were given as ten, but unless they work two shifts it is certain that they must put in four or five hours overtime each day. The wages paid is also a revelation; washers, markers, and bookers are paid from \$30 to \$35; ironers from \$20 to \$40, and the drivers from \$35 to \$40. These amounts are monthly and include board. The hours of labor for white workers are nine hours, the wages being as high as \$3.50 per day for first-class markers, bookers, distributors and washers. It is evident that the Japanese are able to place their prices at a much lower figure than the whites, and still make money. The conditions existing in the laundry business are worse than in 1906, and so destructive has become the competition that laundry workers, wagon drivers, and employers have joined hands in a campaign to recover the work which of right belongs to them.

There are fifteen to twenty Japanese employment offices doing about 20 per cent of all the employment business, while numerous restaurants, barber-shops, bath houses, shooting galleries, etc., are competing and making serious inroads into like businesses conducted by whites.

Young Women Lose Employment.

Returning to the loss of employment by white girls it is learned from agencies making a specialty of furnishing female help that the situation is nothing short of terrible, that hundreds of girls are out of employment who would be glad of any position by which their needs could be provided for. One lady manager said: "Any woman who will pay decent wages and treat her help like human beings can get all the girls she can possibly want"; but people have become so accustomed to Orientals that they forget an American girl cannot live like an Asiatic. They give the Japanese regular hours and nothing is allowed to interfere with their regular routine, but with the "hired girl" the entire system is changed: the family will eat at any

time and remain at table as long as they choose and the girl must make no engagements that will conflict with such a delightful system. Many people hire Japanese for an hour or two from some one or other of the house-cleaning companies scattered throughout the residence districts and it is surprising how many girls and char-women are thus crowded out of employment. A glance at the telephone directory will show the extent of the house-cleaning business.

Turning to another phase of the industrial question it is found that in 1900 there were 1,327 retail merchants (Orientals) scattered throughout the State mostly Chinese and now (1908) with the enormous increase of Japanese and their establishment of all kinds of business houses the number has quadrupled. In 1905 the Chinese stores received a partial investigation by the California Bureau of Labor Statistics with the following result: Number of stores visited, 115; number of employes, 918; and only two of these stores, with thirteen hands, manufactured goods for the Chinese themselves, while all the others were making goods to be used by whites. Of the conditions under which this work was done Mr. Stafford, State Labor Commissioner, (now Chairman of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners) said:

"You may find basements where as many as forty Orientals at sewing machines on the better class of ladies' dress goods, silk waists, etc. The machines are as close as space will permit, the walls are curtained off, and behind the curtains are tiers of bunks. In one corner—and I have a particular sweatshop in mind—is a large cookstove and all the kitchen paraphernalia. The workers eat, sleep and toil in this basement from 14 to 16 hours a day, making what they call good wages, \$10 to \$15 per month and board. They are fed for about \$3 per month. Can we expect the white garment worker to compete with these people and retain any spark of her womanhood?"

It is true that the prevailing conditions are not now as bad as then; this is owing to the fire, and the subsequent "Bubonic plague scare," but immediately the vigilance of the health board is relaxed, filth and vileness will again be in the ascendant.

The occupations previously enumerated are not the only ones that have been invaded, though owing to the number of young women thrown out of employment their invasion would appear to foreshadow the most serious consequences.

Business Men Suffer.

The small business men are now beginning to feel the pinch and it is possible that, in the future, the skilled trades may be attacked. It is to the credit of the mechanics in all branches that being the first to realize the danger they have consistently manned the breach and are endeavoring by financial and moral support to create a sentiment which will ultimately compel the passage of a rigid exclusion law.

It is assumed by many that the Japanese only menace the laborer and that if Japanese laborers are stopped from coming the question will be settled. That view is incorrect, as a glance at the following table will show:

Classification of Japanese Immigrants.

1901-1907	Professional	Skilled	Farmers	Farm Laborers ...	Laborers (Coolies)	Merchants	†Servants	*Miscellaneous	**No Occupation
1901	167	603	897	1,153	830	652	181	181	585
1902	222	1,047	5,212	451	1,558	1,205	173	199	4,388
1903	274	922	5,010	5,816	572	1,442	132	591	5,282
1904	373	641	121	6,775	1,474	1,184	317	253	3,244
1905	280	358	380	5,883	743	777	207	181	2,219
1906	256	329	522	8,435	835	632	195	593	2,446
1907	610	546	817	20,636	1,334	772	166	2,016	3,855
Totals	2,182	4,446	12,959	49,149	7,346	6,664	1,371	4,014	22,019

*Consists of bankers, agents, hotel keepers and manufacturers.

**Includes women and children under 14 years and presumably students, because no where in the reports are students mentioned.

†It is peculiar that so few servants arrive when the number of Japanese in San Francisco, engaged in that occupation cannot be less than 7000.

Personal investigation has discovered the Japanese engaged in no less than 64 different occupations not including the building trades; of the latter they are to be found in all its branches though the perfect organization of the mechanics has hitherto prevented any harm to their trades. It is, however, true that they do the greater part of their own work particularly in the country districts.

The greatest danger to our industrial system will come through the importation of cheaply-made Oriental goods. The sample room in the appraiser's building is a museum of probabilities and indicates a greater danger than even the presence of the Jap himself. School books invoiced at 15 cents when in the United States it costs 45 cents to duplicate the same; fine soaps and toilet articles, illuminated menu cards all ready for printing the menu; leather goods, brushes, clocks and almost every thing we use, even to American flags for decorative purposes.

All classes of Californians are fast realizing the gravity of the situation, especially in the agricultural and horticultural pursuits in which the Japanese have made themselves so obnoxious that in some parts of the State

there are concerted efforts to get rid of them. In 1900 there were 11,737 Chinese and 3,776 Japanese engaged in farming, etc., but while the Chinese in this pursuit have been decreasing the Japanese have rapidly increased, a reference to the table preceding, showing the arrival of 49,149 farm laborers since June 30, 1900, there being no less than 20,636 for the year 1907 alone.

Complete and reliable data concerning Japanese competition may be found in Bulletin 66, U. S. Bureau of Labor; the biennial reports of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics and various pamphlets published by the Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco and obtainable at its headquarters, Metropolis Bank Building.

Digests of the Third report on Hawaii and the Twelfth Biennial report of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics are herewith submitted, which, with the data preceding, constitutes a fairly correct representation of the Oriental menace to American industries.

PART II.

A Digest of the Third Report on Hawaii.

The Act of Congress providing for the Government of the Territory of Hawaii requires the U. S. Commissioner of Labor to report upon the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of that territory. In accordance with that provision three reports have been submitted to Congress and published in the U. S. Bulletin of Labor Nos. 47, 54, 66, the last under date of September, 1906.

Were it possible to place these reports in the hands of every American citizen it is a reasonable conjecture that 90 per cent of them would become earnest advocates of Asiatic Exclusion and the probability of the passage of an Act for that purpose be advanced several years.

The tables and other data contained in the first and second reports are reproduced in the third and last of the series—that of September, 1906, and from which this digest has been made. We have carefully refrained from interjecting any comment, and when not quoting from one or other of the voluminous tables, have confined ourselves to the language of the reports.

Competition of Hawaiian and Pacific Coast Industries for Asiatic Labor.

The complete Orientalization of the Hawaiian Islands and the resulting character of the working population has created an acute labor problem in Hawaii that presents three phases, according as it is considered from different view points.

For the employer the problem is one of securing a sufficient and a stable labor force; for the wage earners and small merchants the problem is one of survival in the face of an increasing, irresistible, and disastrous competition with Asiatics and their lower standard of living; and from the viewpoint of the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii—and of the people of the

United States—the problem is one of securing a working population with the civic capacity necessary to the uplifting of a self-governing commonwealth. wealth.

Since annexation, the Japanese have not been attached to the plantations of Hawaii by legal bonds and have become, in consequence, a body of industrial excursionists peculiarly responsive to any economic stimulus, and the planters of Hawaii are compelled to compete for laborers with the orchardists and farmers of California and with the railway builders and other large contractors of the Northwest. Figures previously quoted relative to the arrival and departure of Japanese in Hawaii during a period of five and one-half years show how transient and unstable they have been since the annexation of the Islands.

From January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1905, 20,641 Japanese left Hawaii for the mainland; in one year alone, that ending June 30, 1905, no less than 11,132 left Hawaii, chiefly for California. The Japanese have learned that they can earn more money in California, while their social life is much freer. To a large extent this movement was, and is yet, promoted by immigration agents having business connections in San Francisco and Seattle, who work in the interests of railway contractors and other large contractors of the Coast. Japanese in Hawaii report that they and their friends are constantly receiving letters from Japanese in California, telling them of the high wages and favorable conditions of the country.

Another aspect of the Japanese question as it affects the planters arises out of the preponderance among their laborers of a single nationality which, to a certain extent, takes out of the hands of overseers the control of administration. The Japanese have learned their power and use it unmercifully. Evidence, both direct and indirect, presented itself in 1905 showing that plantation owners fear the power of their Japanese laborers, and endeavor to placate them by concessions not dictated primarily by regard for efficient service.

Invasion of Skilled Trades by Japanese.

Bad as it is for the planters, the Orientalizing of the Islands is reacting still more disastrously on the white wage-earners, merchants and even farmers than on the planters.

Scarcely 50 per cent of the Asiatics are employed on the plantations, the remaining thousands being in active competition with the whites in almost every form of industry for which the Islands offer facilities. In 1900 there were 48,744 Asiatics engaged in agricultural pursuits, 90 per cent of whom were on the plantations, 153 in the professions, 7,248 in personal and domestic service, 3,246 in trade and transportation and 4,172 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

In some lines of work the Asiatic competition is of early date, but not only is an increasing control of these trades evident, but new trades are

being invaded. The clothing trades are almost entirely in the hands of the Asiatics, and while there are a few white tailoring establishments remaining in Honolulu and Hilo, all of them, with the exception of one firm, are employing Asiatic workmen. There are practically no white wage earners engaged in making men's garments or boots and shoes, although a few earn a precarious living in repairing and cobbling. Most of the bakeries, confectioneries, hotels and restaurants employ Chinese help, or, as a second choice, Japanese. All domestic servants are Asiatics.

Plumbing and tinning is usually carried on in conjunction as a single trade and the Japanese have for some time also been invading this field. They are strong competitors in the plumbing trade, and in some places have practically monopolized the work of making tinware for the plantation stores and for sale among the working people. The latter has been hitherto a profitable field of industry for the whites, but they are being driven from it very rapidly.

The building trades have also been invaded aggressively by the Japanese. White mechanics are steadily giving up and forming a procession back to the Coast. Building is still going on to a considerable extent but the fact remains that Japanese are successfully competing for the work. A white contractor, who used white and Hawaiian labor only, said that he had not had a contract of any importance for nearly a year and a half because he had been ruinously underbid either by Japanese contractors or white contractors using Asiatic labor exclusively. He called attention to a large building being constructed, upon which about 35 workmen were employed. Although there were plenty of white and Hawaiian laborers idle, not a single workman was found on the building except Asiatics. Every detail of the building—carpentering, plastering, plumbing, painting—was done by Asiatic labor.

The continual falling off in employment of white mechanics may be illustrated by showing the number of mechanics employed by seven firms in 1900, 1902, 1905, viz., 159, 58 and 43 respectively.

About the only city occupations not yet subject to Japanese competition are the English printing trades and some forms of machinery and metal working. Furniture making, carriage and wheelwright work, mill work and joinery, blacksmithing, horseshoeing and boilerwork are all subject to acute Japanese competition. The hack business, both in Honolulu and throughout the Islands, is controlled by the Japanese.

Pages 386-8 of Bulletin 66, contains some dozen or more views of representative American mechanics as to the complete Orientalization of the mechanical trades, concluding with the statement that the efficiency and skill of the Japanese in Hawaii is probably increasing and that they are becoming better prepared to compete with white men for all grades of work. They are ambitious to learn. **Fathers take their sons to builders and employing mechanics soliciting instruction for them and offering to let them**

work for nothing in return for what they can learn. Many large employers are decidedly opposed to having a Japanese on their force for the very reason that they realize that they are training up future competitors in their business. "I won't teach them to cut my throat," was a typical expression from a large employer, when asked why he had no Oriental on his pay roll. A plumber said: "When I was doing a job on the Sanitary Laundry a Jap offered me \$50 to teach him to wipe a joint." Another mechanic said: "This country is really a sort of a kindergarten for Japanese mechanics." This remark was a very apt one, and exactly describes the opportunity which plantation life, with its large employment of semiskilled workers and mechanics' helpers, afford for the Asiatic workmen.

The Japanese are about to seize every opportunity to advance themselves in the knowledge of skilled trades and mechanical industries. Wherever a Japanese is given a position as assistant to a skilled worker or in a mechanical position he becomes a marvel of industry, disregarding hours, working early and late, and displaying a far-sighted willingness to be imposed upon and do the work which properly belongs to the workman he is assisting.

Competition of Asiatics in Hawaiian Commercial Lines.

White merchants in Hawaii are complaining of the effect of Oriental competition as are the mechanics and laborers. In the end the competition will be more disastrous to the merchant than to the mechanic. The mechanic can gather up his tools—his working capital—and migrate, suffering it is true for the time lost and from the fact of having practically to start anew, but embittered by the feeling that in an American territory there was no room for him, an American citizen, on account of the economic dominance of aliens. But the merchant cannot so easily withdraw from trade without such a sacrifice of his stock as may represent ruin to his small fortune. Many merchants are now feeling the effects of Asiatic competition and are doggedly carrying on a struggle which they believe to be hopeless.

The territory licenses several kinds of business and the license statistics afford some idea of Asiatic activity in mercantile pursuits, but the figures do not represent near the amount of competition encountered. In some cases, such as hotels, lodging houses, restaurants and laundries there is no competition, the Asiatics are the whole thing.

The number of license holders for three years, 1898, 1899 and 1904 was as follows: 1898, Chinese, 1468; Japanese, 452; all others 1491. For 1899, Chinese, 1789; Japanese, 600; all others 1722; and for 1904, Chinese, 1288; Japanese, 1241; all others, 1629. These figures show a remarkable growth of Japanese license holders quite out of proportion to the number of residents of that nationality. Oriental competition in the mercantile lines is undoubtedly growing keener and more pressing and the white merchants are growing more concerned as to the ultimate outcome. Significant of the

growing aggressiveness of Japanese competition is the fact that at the time of the investigation preparatory to the "Third Report of Hawaii" a Japanese druggist was preparing to open several stores in the white sections of Honolulu with the avowed purpose of securing white patronage.

Even assuming that the white residents of Hawaii continue to trade with merchants of their own race, the situation is not relieved if the white population remains stationary, or decreases, while the Oriental population is on the increase. The Honolulu Merchants' Association, in a correspondence with the Planters' Association, thus expressed their views upon the immigration and competition of Asiatics:

"This country has been inundated with an influx of Asiatic population that threatens to undermine its political security, so far as the ascendancy of the white race is concerned. For the purpose of obtaining cheap labor there have been introduced here twice as many Asiatic laborers as have been necessary for working the plantations, and this has resulted disastrously to all but immediate sugar interests. The surplus labor, which numbers in the neighborhood of 50,000 is engaged in professional, mechanical and mercantile pursuits that in a territory of the United States, or in any other country, legitimately belongs to its citizens."

The predominance of Asiatics in the population of Hawaii has thus come to be regarded not only as a peril to immediate trade interests, through the competition already existing, but as creating a grave menace to business security for the future.

It is not easy to give an adequate idea of the resentment and the bitterness felt by the white mechanic and the white merchant who see themselves being steadily forced to the wall, and even driven out of the territory by Asiatic competition. **They feel that they are being defeated in the struggle not because of superior mechanical skill or superior business instinct on the part of their successful competitors, but because of a lower standard of living in the face of which they are helpless.** They feel, furthermore, that the white citizen who goes into new American territory to cast his lot with a new community and join in its upbuilding on American lines is entitled, if not to favored treatment, at least to protection against the kind of competition that the Asiatic alien represents.

Asiatics in Farming, Property Interests and Amount of Taxes Paid.

The invasion of the mechanical trades and mercantile pursuits, and the consequent displacement of whites finds its counterpart in the domain of small farming. Chinese and Japanese are steadily acquiring small patches of land and are succeeding in their farming undertakings. On the Island of Maui an effort was made to establish a white community of small farms on the uplands. This community was visited and it was found that where whites had failed their places had been taken by Asiatics. One unusually intelligent Japanese, an educated professional man expressed himself that **the effort must fail on the part of the whites because the returns were too small to**

support white families in the standard of comfort that they demanded, but that the Asiatics, with their cheaper standard of living, could maintain themselves on the holdings abandoned by the whites, and that in the end the main experiment would inevitably develop a farming community almost exclusively Oriental.

At one time coffee raising was a profitable industry, but it practically failed owing to the low price of coffee, and what were once flourishing coffee farms have been abandoned and given over to the weeds. A few successful farms remain, but, with one exception, they are Japanese successes. Some of the large coffee plantations are cultivated and the crop harvested by Japanese contractors in the same manner that many of the sugar plantations are conducted. One planter has an arrangement by which Japanese laborers plant, cultivate and pick coffee upon his land, delivering it to him at a fixed price—88 cents per hundred weight of berry.

The banana industry has fallen into the hands of the Japanese and the cultivation of pineapple is also becoming theirs though the pine-apple canneries are owned, as yet, by the whites. The most recent developments indicate that Asiatics are going into agriculture on a large scale. Since the report of 1902 was written, a Japanese cultivation company of some fifty-five members took a five-year contract to raise all the cane upon one of the smaller plantations. They thus gain control of all field operations, including administration, subject only to the general supervision of the plantation manager. In a Japanese paper published in Honolulu under date of January 8, 1906, it was reported that a company had been organized in Tokio for the purpose of leasing lands belonging to one of the larger plantations and cultivating cane to be sold to the mill. The company had a capital of \$250,000 and secured a 20 years' lease on 1600 acres of land. The company furnishes their own labor, builds their own houses, furnishes their own implements of agriculture, food, etc. Thus in mercantile lines, in the field of labor, and in small farming, the experience is the same. **It is a struggle for survival, with the white element slowly and steadily losing ground.**

The number of Japanese tax payers in Hawaii in 1904 was as follows:

Payers of personal tax, 41,121.

Payers of property tax, 1,955.

Valuation of real property, \$168,545.

Valuation of personal property, \$1,591,125.

Number of payers of poll tax, 33,474.

These figures indicate a wide distribution of property among the Japanese, though the amount is much less than that owned by the Chinese, but as in everything else the proportional ratio is increasing. The figures show that while the increase in the amount of property owned by Asiatics is relatively slow as compared with that held by other races and nationalities in Hawaii, the question of direct economic control of wealth and wealth producing sources is **not yet** a pressing one, but the influence that the Japanese

population exerts may become so great as to enable it to exercise many of the functions of property owners without possessing property and to determine sociological conditions that are to prevail in a country over which they have no direct control.

PART III.

DIGEST OF REPORT OF CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The Digest of the Report on Labor Conditions in Hawaii proves beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the contention of the Asiatic Exclusion League relative to the danger that is menacing California and the Pacific Coast is well founded and based upon principles of the broadest patriotism and not from a narrow and selfish point of view.

The last three or four Biennial Reports of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics have contained much information relative to the Japanese and their competition in California, and each of the State Labor Commissioners, during the past ten or twelve years, have devoted considerable of their time to Asiatic investigation.

In several parts of the State conditions obtain which closely parallel those existing in Hawaii. The number of Japanese in California at the present time exceeds the number in Hawaii by several thousands and though, as yet, they have not invaded the mercantile and mechanical pursuits to such a great extent as in the Islands, the thin edge of the wedge has entered, and is being driven home. The following, taken from the Twelfth Biennial Report of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics **are facts, not conjecture**, and show conclusively the necessity of speedy and drastic legislation.

Japanese in and Around Watsonville.

"A visit to Watsonville, September 20, 1906, showed about 700 Japanese as permanent residents of the Pajaro Valley. They are engaged principally in fruit picking and in harvesting beets and potatoes, probably 500 of them cultivating and picking strawberries which are produced in this valley during almost the entire year.

Merchants Getting Tired of Japanese.

"Men of standing in the community who employ Japanese and have no race prejudice apparently, and who are distinctly opposed to labor unions, largely on account of the opposition of the latter to Orientals, declare the Japanese dishonest and inferior in this regard to the Chinese. When the Japanese arrived in the Pajaro Valley they were welcomed by the merchants; today the merchants bitterly complain that the Japs have become their very close competitors. They run restaurants, barber shops, and ready-made clothing stores in the City of Watsonville and operate busses and delivery wagons in the adjacent territory."

Absolutely Dishonest.

One bank in Watsonville positively refuses to open any account with the Japanese, because of their absolute dishonesty, the same bank welcoming business from the Chinese. The local postmaster places the Jap in a class by himself, and will not cash his money orders without other evidence than the possession of the order, and there is a large posoffice money order business with the Japanese on account of the fact that certain banks decline to do business with them. It is charged that when they have their employer in extremities they will strike without any provocation, simply to get an increase of pay, regardless of all agreement. Their work in the berry and beet fields is all contract work or shares, so that their wages in this particular neighborhood are difficult to place; but they seem to fill a gap in the Pajaro Valley that decidedly exists, and yet their service is considered unsatisfactory, even by those who advocate their presence as being the best labor obtainable under existing conditions.

Japanese in Vaca Valley.

The Japanese came to Vaca Valley, Solano County, about eighteen years ago and commenced working for very small wages. Their number increased until they not only displaced about all the white labor, but almost entirely run out the Chinese. They then began to rent orchards, paying cash in advance, thereby undermining the Chinese, who generally paid with a share of the crop. The Jap outbid the Chinaman until he ceased to be a factor. This condition developed until the Japanese control, by lease and ownership, half of the fruit farms of the valley at this time.

Orchards Deteriorating.

Latterly their handling of leased ranches has been less satisfactory. They cultivate indifferently, or for immediate results, to the serious detriment of the property. Prior to the advent of the Japanese the Vaca Valley was renowned for its orchards, which attracted wide attention, especially on account of the superior methods of pruning and cultivating. Today there can be no boasting in this respect. Large shipping firms give the Japanese credit and backing, and aid them in obtaining leases, etc., on account of their ability to obtain labor in the fruit season. The white rancher can scarcely obtain such aid, on account of his lack of assurance of sufficient help. In other words, the Japanese have the best organization.

Vacaville a Japanese Town.

It is generally conceded that 90 per cent of all the people met, walking or driving on all the country roads around Vacaville, are Japanese. One of the prominent fruit growers and shippers in the Valley estimates the fruit orchards of Vaca Valley and adjoining foothills at 15,000 acres, more than

half of which are in the hands of Japanese lessees, or owners, principally leased. He declares the Jap an expert at drawing all the vitality out of the land and the trees. Land values have shrunk one-third in the past 15 years.

Japanese Stores.

The Japanese stores, of which there are six in Vacaville, are doing more than 50 per cent of the general merchandise business of the town and 90 per cent of the farm supply business. A prominent Japanese merchant estimates the Japanese population employed in the Valley in 1905 at 3000; of these 1200 stayed all winter; that in July, 1906, there were 2000, about 500 of whom went to Fresno to pick grapes; that 900 may be considered permanent residents around Vacaville, with about 1400 more in the interior valley; that about 150 are engaged in mercantile pursuits, 15 of whom have families; that 5 own fruit farms containing some 200 acres, and that some 60 lease ranches, himself leasing three.

White Labor Ignored.

It seems to be the case in this section that the farmers ceased to provide even the crude accommodations of the past for the floating white laborer when the Jap became available. He, the Jap, has followed up his advantage until the farmers are at his mercy.

The Japanese in Fresno County.

In Fresno County there are employed about 5000 Japanese in the fruit and vineyard industry, about 2000 of whom are permanent residents, the other 3000, after harvesting the crops scatter throughout the State and engage in various occupations.

The permanent local Japanese population of the city of Fresno is about 300, exclusive of the farm labor going and coming to the various Oriental hotels and boarding houses. About 50 are in business in Fresno in general merchandise, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, billiard halls, barber shops, shoe stores, jewelry and clothing stores. There are about 30 Japanese families with an aggregate of about 20 children. About 25 Japanese own farms, principally vineyards, none less than 20 acres, one of 320 and two of 160 acres each; they all average 60 acres each. All these are around Fresno. About 25 Japanese lease vineyards and fruit farms, principally vineyards, with an average of 60 acres each. This is a new departure and has grown up entirely in the last three or four years. These figures are from Japanese sources and are conservative. They are borne out, also, by Americans who are familiar with the situation.

In Fresno, as at other points, it is generally conceded that the Jap is merciless when he has his employer at a disadvantage; that he will work cheaply until all competition is eliminated and then strike for higher wages, totally disregarding any agreement or contract.

There is no place in the State where the problem is so grave, from the

fact that the huge raisin territory (and Fresno is the greatest producer of raisins on the planet) depends almost entirely on the Orientals. Last year over 4,000 cars of raisins were shipped from Fresno. The more intelligent citizens realize the gravity of the situation both from the economic and racial sides. Similar conditions in a lesser degree exist in the different berry and sugar beet sections of the State. The general persistency with which the Japanese are breaking into many industries, their frugality, their ambition, and their **lack of business morality** render them more formidable than the Chinese.

Comment.

The foregoing is the opinion of the California State Labor Commissioner, and, together with data accumulated by the Exclusion League, indicates that industrial conditions in California, especially in agricultural pursuits, are fast paralleling those existing in Hawaii.

That the Commissioner has not endeavored to make a brief against the Japanese is to be seen from some of their own utterances.

A Mr. Yawakami asserted in 1906 that his countrymen owned and leased in California 989 farms with an aggregate of 61,859 acres. Today the acreage occupied by them exceeds 100,000.

Mr. Kishamii, a banker of Tokio, Japan, informed us a year or so ago that he was negotiating for the acquisition of 120,000 acres of land in the Rio Grande Valley and further stated **that the Mikado** is personally interested in 1,000,000 acres of land in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, California and Nebraska, and is financially interested in every other Japanese colony in America.

In 1906 another Japanese gentleman, Mr. Kosaki, advised us that he contemplated establishing a large colony of Japanese in the State of Washington, and press dispatches of that date indicated that a large colony had been established in Florida. Recent advices (May, 1908) confirm the above in every particular.

As straws show which way the winds blow, so does the determination of the Japanese to colonize California evince itself in the efforts to acquire all the most fertile valley lands in the State, and yet we are told that the Mikado wishes to keep his people at home for the development of trade and industry in Manchuria and Korea.

The conditions as illustrated in the report on Vacaville, Fresno and Watsonville are duplicated in other counties, notably Santa Clara, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Joaquin and Monterey.

In the Sacramento Valley the Japanese have cornered the potato industry. In Santa Clara they control the entire berry crop and look forward to the time when the apple crop of the Pajaro Valley will also be in their hands.

Information comes from Los Angeles that they contemplate the establishment of colonies in that county, which will give employment to 15,000

persons and in furtherance of their project, have built a five-story business block in Los Angeles, from which the enterprise will be conducted.

Such are the conditions in California and Hawaii and no matter how unwelcome or unpleasant the publication of these truths may be, they are stamped with the official approbation of the United States Commissioner of Labor and the Chief of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics.

During the term of office of State Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, of California, certain parties in the Hawaiian Islands made a proposition to Mr. Hansen, an employment agent, to ship 30,000 Japanese from Hawaii to San Francisco. Mr. Hansen promptly notified the Labor Commissioner and the project was killed for the time. The fact remains, however, that about that time the country districts of California rapidly filled up with Japanese.

The following advertisements calling for laborers to go to the mainland were published in the Honolulu papers during the spring of the same year (1905).

Recruiting Laborers to America.

For the S. P. R. R. Co., 800 men; for Alaska, 200 men. Advance \$20 for passage to San Francisco, etc., etc. (Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle, March 22, 1905.)

Great Recruiting To America.

Through an arrangement made with Yasuzawa, of San Francisco, we are able to recruit laborers for the mainland and offer them work. The laborers will be subjected to no delay upon arriving in San Francisco, but can get work immediately through Yasuzawa. **Now is the time to go. Wages, \$1.50 per day.** (Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle.)

The undersigned has appointed Haratuda Yasumura agent for recruiting laborers. Any laborer will be given work upon presentation of a letter of introduction from the above agent.

Oriental Trading Company, Seattle.
(Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle.)

Special Notice.

In the next three months we should recruit 1000 laborers of Niigata Province, Japan, for the mainland. **Don't miss a good chance.**

The Industrial Corporation of Japanese of Niigata Province have sent a representative to Hawaii to encourage their countrymen to go to America. This representative, Mr. Seisaku Kuroishi, assists applicants in every way. (Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle.)

Arrangements have been made with the Japanese American Industrial Corporation, of San Francisco, whereby anyone leaving Hawaii for the mainland, through us, can find work. Nigwai, Benyiki Shasha. (Hawaiian Japanese Chronicle.)

New Steamship Line Opened.

With the S. S. Centennial, we shall inaugurate a new line between San Francisco and Hawaii. For the convenience of Japanese, we have appointed two agents, one at Honolulu, and the other at Hilo. Passage is cheap. No deposit of \$50 is required. (Hawaii Shinpo.)

Special Steamer for America Sailing Direct for Seattle.

S. S. "Olympia." Accommodates 500 passengers. Fare, including commissions, \$28. All wishing to go to America apply to the undersigned at the following hotels. (Gives list of 16 Japanese hotels in Honolulu.)

Seattle Occidental Steamship Company.
(Hawaii Shinpo.)

PART IV.

THE POLITICAL MENACE.

"I recommend to Congress that an Act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens."—President's Message, second session of Fifty-ninth Congress.

Hawaii.

In discussing the danger to the Pacific Coast States likely to result from the immigration of Asiatics and their incorporation into the body politic, either by naturalization or as native born voters, it is necessary that, as in previous articles, we base our argument upon the conditions prevailing in Hawaii, because similar conditions exist, though in a somewhat lesser degree—in the cities of Seattle, Vancouver, San Francisco and Los Angeles and also in many agricultural centers in California, the other Pacific Coast States and British Columbia.

From a total Asiatic population of less than 6,000 in 1878, forming only 10.2 per cent of the population of the Islands, the number of Asiatics had increased to 18,000 in 1884, and formed 22 per cent of the total. By 1890 the foreign born Asiatics had increased to 27,000 and constituted over 30 per cent. During the next six years their number had increased to over 41,000, and they formed over 38 per cent. In June, 1900, the number of foreign born Asiatics had increased to over 77,000 and formed more than 50 per cent of the entire population of the Territory. The gradual growth of the Asiatic population of Hawaii to its present numerical preponderance is given in the following table:

Asiatics in Hawaii.

	1853	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1896	1900
Foreign-born Chinese	364	1,206	1938	5916	17,937	15,301	19,382	21,746
Foreign-born Japanese	116	12,360	22,329	56,230
Totals	364	1206	1938	5916	18,053	27,661	42,711	77,976

The total population of the Islands in 1900 was 154,001, the foreign-born Japanese constituting 36.51 per cent and the foreign-born Chinese 14.12 per cent. The foreign-born Asiatics being 50.73 per cent of the total population.

The preponderance of Asiatics is even more marked in the census figures showing sex. Out of a population of 154,001 there were 106,369 males, the native and foreign-born Asiatic element representing 69,804 or 65.6 per cent of the total.

Asiatic Population of Hawaii by Sex (1900).

	Males.	Females.	Total
Chinese	22,296	3,471	25,767
Japanese	47,508	13,603	61,111
	<u>69,804</u>	<u>17,074</u>	<u>96,878</u>

The census further shows that in 1900 there were 8,902 native-born Asiatics in the Islands; Chinese, 4,021, Japanese 4,881.

It is not possible to determine with any approach to exactness the present population of the Islands, but we may form an approximate idea from the known number of arrivals and departures since the census of 1900 (up to June 30, 1908).

Between those years, 1900-1908, the arrival of aliens other than Asiatics was only 5,729, of whom 3,715 (chiefly Portuguese and Spaniards) were admitted in 1907, while the number of Asiatics admitted during the same period totaled 75,803 segregated as follows: Chinese, 2,692; Japanese, 65,708; Koreans, 7,403. Against these figures we place the known number of departures for the same years, Chinese 9,473, Japanese 42,313, Koreans 721, total 52,507, of which number, at least 40,000 found their way to the mainland.

It has been previously stated that in 1900 there were 8,902 native-born Asiatics in Hawaii, between that date and June, 1904, the registered births in Honolulu are shown in the following table:

	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total.
Chinese (male)	154	151	125	93	523
Chinese (female)	70	83	68	60	281
Japanese (male)	26	35	25	37	123
Japanese (female)	23	30	23	17	93
	<u>273</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>1020</u>

Allowing the same birthrate during the next four years we would have an increase of over 2,000 native-born Asiatics in Honolulu alone. While the figures above possess some interest they are far from being conclusive. The preponderance of Chinese births, is due to the fact that in practically all cases the Chinese register their children and take birth certificates in order to assure their child the rights of citizenship with its attendant privileges—leaving the Islands and visiting the mainland without hindrance. The Japa-

Native-Born Asiatics on the Mainland.

Of the 18,227 native-born Asiatics in the United States and Hawaii the number on the mainland was:

	Male	Female	Totals
Chinese	6,657	2,353	9,010
Japanese	156	113	269
	<hr/> 6,813	<hr/> 2,466	<hr/> 9,279

To the thoughtful investigator it appears improbable that with over 15,000 adult Japanese males and 900 adult females there should be only 269 native-born children. Discussing this phase of the question with a physician who formerly had much practice among the Japanese in San Francisco he declared that in one month, during 1898, he relieved more than twenty Japanese women of healthy children and further gave his opinion that the wonderful fertility of those people is one of the greatest dangers confronting the Pacific Coast.

The difficulty of obtaining accurate data on this subject is very great, but from the records of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company we ascertain that between 1900 and 1904 683 Japanese females arrived at the port of San Francisco and as they kept coming in increasing numbers until the proclamation of the President forbidding immigration via Hawaii we may safely conclude that the number of prospective Japanese voters is rapidly increasing.

The small percentage of married females among the Chinese would indicate that the increase of this part of the population will continue to be comparatively slight. Nor do the Koreans as yet constitute an important factor in this problem because with a probable total of 12,000 there are not more than 1,000 women among them. The addition to the Korean population through native births will probably be unnoticeable for many years. On the other hand the percentage of increase in the Japanese population through the excess of births over deaths and the greater number of Japanese women coming to the United States indicates an ever increasing source of alarm.

It was formerly the opinion of many economists that the Japanese would not remain here and consequently would menace no interest except that of the wage earner. Those gentlemen have had their illusions dispelled. The Japanese have come to stay. At the present time wherever possible they are securing land, through purchase or lease, and it is the inevitable conclusion that in all cases where land is owned or held under long leases by Japanese they will remain and rear large families and that this native-born population will one day be added to the voting population. This native-born Japanese element may be added to the electorate very rapidly after 1910 and

But quite apart from surmises as to future political contingencies, even today the question of self-government in Hawaii is greatly complicated by the Asiatic element in that Territory. Japanese cannot at present, be naturalized and few of their children born in the Islands have yet reached the age where they can exercise the inherent privileges of their birth, but within a very few years the native-born Asiatics will exercise considerable influence if not complete control over the government of the Hawaiian Islands. In California we have already received an object lesson of what may be. A "native son" Chinese Club, composed of some 800 members, ready to sell their votes to the highest bidder and the total male Japanese population of San Francisco, some 13,000 (though unable to vote) wearing the campaign button of a particular candidate for municipal honors. In support of these contentions we will paraphrase from a report of a Federal officer at San Francisco, dated May 30, 1903: "The character of Asiatics who have been here for some time shows what would be their influence in public affairs if intrusted with the responsibilities of citizenship, or if they only exercise the influence they possess as voters. Chinese may be expected to vote for China when China shall be an issue, and Japanese for Japan when Japan is the issue, both combining their forces whenever their interests are affected. On all other occasions the franchise will be converted into a commodity offered to the highest bidder for the reason that no sense of its value or dignity is entertained. It presents a subject which goes far beyond the economics of labor. The very political life of our nation is at stake. That the Asiatic voters have not as yet come forward in any considerable numbers is not a criterion by which to judge either the number eligible to vote or their inclination to avail themselves of the privileges of acquired or inherent citizenship. It is the nature of the Asiatic to work quietly and persistently and at the right moment. When the number is large enough to constitute a balance of power the votes will be forthcoming."

Philosophers and philanthropists may preach about the common fatherhood and brotherhood of the races, but between the white American and the Asiatic there is no common tie whatever. There is no community of thought, nor of feeling, nor of sympathy. The character of an Oriental population degrades the idea of labor, as did the chattel slavery of the South. The Asiatic is looked upon with contempt, even by his employer, but they in turn reciprocate thoroughly the race contempt which the whites feel for them. Even the second generation of Asiatics will develop a less desirable class than are the immigrants who come directly from the rice fields of Nippon. The two races are separated by every possible bar. In race, history, or traditions there is nothing in common. They differ in their spiritual ideals, religious beliefs and in their conception of female virtue and morality. They differ wholly in their social conventions, their philosophy and habit of thought. The second and succeeding generations of these Asiatics, however much they may conform to American social and business customs, will remain alien in thought, sym-

pathy and loyalty and will be in consequence unable to properly perform the duties of American citizenship. Such being the result of citizenship, inherent by birth on American soil, what shall be said of the proposition to confer upon them the privilege of naturalization?

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

acc

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Asiatic Exclusion League

SAN FRANCISCO

May, 1909



638540²

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

Asiatic Exclusion League

Council Hall, 316--14th Street, San Francisco, May 16, 1909.

The Fourth Annual meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League was held at the above date and place, and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 2:45 p. m.

Roll Call and Minutes.

The roll being called, absentees were recorded. The reading of the minutes of April 18th was dispensed with, and by motion adopted as printed, the same being in the hands of the delegates present.

Credentials.

All credentials as submitted by the Executive Board were received and the delegates seated.

Report of Executive Board.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League,
Greeting:

We have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in accordance with the general custom of the League, the Fourth Annual Report of your Executive Board, together with such recommendations as seem necessary for the future success of our movement.

Organized as this League was under such favorable auspices, and as was naturally to be expected, it has continued to grow, both in extent and importance.

As your governing body, it has been our constant aim to so administer the work assigned to us so as to afford the greatest amount of assistance, information and guidance to the various affiliated bodies, their members and the general public.

The question has frequently been mooted, and doubtless will continue to be, that the League should take up the proposition of systematically boycotting employers of Asiatics, and such persons who patronize that race.

Since this is a subject which is purely within the purview of the Central Labor Organizations, we deem it not out of place to briefly state that we would regard such action unwise and not advantageous to the objects for which this League is instituted.

Membership.

Our membership has shown an increase since the last yearly meeting, and it gives us pleasure to report that we now have 238 affiliated organizations, segregated as follows:

Labor	202
Fraternal	18
Civic	12
Benevolent Societies	3
Political	2
Military	1
Total	238

This, however, does not include the twelve Leagues in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado and Nebraska.

At the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in the City of Salt Lake in September of last year, Delegate P. H. McCarthy, Chairman of your Finance Committee, introduced resolutions relative to Asiatic Exclusion and Immigration, which were unanimously adopted, and the delegates to that gathering were requested to petition Congress in accordance with the spirit of those resolutions. The Executive Board of that body have recently advised us that the matter of giving better financial assistance to our movement will be considered at their next general convention.

It may also be mentioned that the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, International Association Steam Engineers, United Butcher Workmen of America and the Pattern Makers have suggested that the League request of their affiliated locals financial assistance.

Delegate J. C. Williams, your Sergeant-at-Arms, reported that at the convention of the Longshoremen of the Pacific Coast and Alaska, held in the City of Portland last September, the League's resolutions were adopted and forwarded to Washington, with a request for their favorable consideration.

Similar action has also been reported by Delegates L. H. Flaherty of the United Brotherhood of Cement Workers of America, William A. Brandon of the International Association of Steam Engineers, and Ernest Pape, representing the International Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of America.

From Delegate A. J. Gallagher we received a telegram notifying us that the International Photo Engravers, in recent convention assembled, adopted strong resolutions on Exclusion, and the same were sent to Congress requesting their adoption.

In compliance with a request of the above named gentleman, all the delegates to that convention have been placed upon our mailing list and are receiving our monthly publications, and doing much good in educating the workers of their respective localities.

The resolutions presented by you have been adopted by the following number of organizations:

International Unions	109
State Federations	37
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	582
City Central bodies.....	591

1319

This, however, does not include the local organizations in California, which number 542. To this may also be added the Junior Order United American Mechanics, consisting of 1600 local councils in the United States.

Miscellaneous organizations (civic, benevolent, military and political) 18, representing in all about two million citizens of this nation who have petitioned for the enlargement of the present Exclusion Law so as to include all Asiatics. This vast army of exclusionists have done much in educating the public mind, and we believe that the time is not far distant when the sentiment will be so strong that Congress will be impelled to pass the much needed legislation for which we have been fighting.

While we have been unable to visit all the localities where branch organizations exist (and we believe there are questions that ought to be discussed and encouragement given, especially in the small towns adjacent to this city), we hope during the coming year to be able to visit all Leagues throughout the State. In this connection we desire to impress upon those

delegates representing cities other than San Francisco, and those who have friends outside of our State, that the question of education is of the utmost importance to the stability and success of this League. Although we congratulate ourselves upon the work already accomplished, it must, nevertheless, be remembered that the preservation of this League and still greater achievement can only be secured through unswerving loyalty and adherence to our well established policy of educating the people on the other side of the Rockies, and insisting that a rigid Exclusion Law be written upon our statute books.

Financial Status.

	Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand May 1, 1908.....	\$ 255.52	
May	687.79	\$ 598.20
June	451.24	455.55
July	348.18	330.00
August	709.78	694.65
September	413.44	303.00
October	391.94	728.10
November	350.89	319.80
December	415.72	392.85
1909		
January	395.62	478.65
February	378.58	377.25
March	463.70	434.85
April	340.81	287.05
	<u>\$5,603.21</u>	<u>\$5,399.95</u>
Cash on hand May 1, 1909		\$ 203.26

Expenditures Itemized.

Salaries—Secretary, Statistician, and Stenographer..	\$3,630.00
Printing	342.25
Expended as follows:	
10,000 pamphlets, Meat vs. Rice, 36 pages.....	167.50
4,000 Monthly proceedings, 14-36 pages.....	130.25
2,000 Constitutions	25.00
1,000 Asiatic Problem & American opinions.....	12.50
1,500 Letter heads	2.50
1,500 Second sheets	2.00
1,000 Bill heads	2.00
Book binding	72.00
30 volumes & covers for clipping bureau.	
Postage	414.85

This item of expense was used as follows:
 Postal notices and bills to affiliated organizations and delegates, and acknowledgments for subscriptions..... 8,561
 Minutes for 12 months to affiliated bodies, educational institutions and individuals12,342
 Circulars on "Japanese at home and abroad," pamphlets on comparative number of Japanese in cities of 50,000

inhabitants and over, and publications on "Occupations, Wages, etc." as compiled from Governmental Reports, were sent as follows:

Educational (public, private & society) 5,232
Educational (private, public & society) 2,960
Labor bodies 3,598
Labor bodies, extra copies..... 1,147
U. S. Senators & Congressmen..... 566

Individual petitions were sent as follows:

Congress of United States..... 476
Labor organizations outside Calif.... 1,385
Labor organizations in California..... 552
Civic and Fraternal Societies..... 1,928
Individuals 875

General petitions were sent as follows:

Packages containing from 5 to 100 petitions were sent to organizations outside of San Francisco to the number of... 1,650

Speeches of Congressman Hayes on "Treaty Making Power and Exclusion of Asiatics," also speeches of Congressmen Hobson, French, McKinlay, Sherley and Senator Gary..... 5,320

Rent 575.00

This item of expense includes three offices with free telephone service, light and heat, these conveniences being furnished by the State Building Trades Council at a monthly rental of \$50.

Transportation 105.75

This money was expended for railroad and hotel expenses for the transportation of committees selected by the League and your Executive Board to visit the cities of San Jose and Santa Rosa during the sessions of the State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council; also expenses on missions of investigation to San Mateo, San Jose, Stockton and San Rafael.

Donations.

C. A. Shuttleworth 10.00

Sundries.

Stationery, including supplies for mimeograph ribbon and monthly service for typewriter 74.60

Newspaper subscriptions and magazines..... 22.10

1 bookcase 5.00

Carpenter work, shelving, etc..... 19.50

Lumber and hardware for same..... 17.60

Newspaper clippings 81.15

Wells Fargo & Co. (expressage and cartage) ..	7.70
Office expenses	18.00
Sign writing	2.25
Telegrams	2.20

Property of the League.

Furniture and fixtures.....	357.02
One Stearns typewriter	100.00
One Edison mimeograph.....	30.00
One Seal	5.00

Books, Files and Reports.

Bound volumes, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congress.....	26
Directory of Fifty-ninth Congress	1
Bound volumes 12th Census of United States with abstract.....	20
United States Statutes at Large, Fifty-ninth and 60th Congress.....	8
20th and 21st annual report, Commissioner of Labor.....	2
Reports on Hawaii, Commissioner of Labor.....	3
Reports of Commissioner of Immigration, 1903-1908.....	6
Report of Commissioner of Navigation.....	1
Reports of State Labor Commissioner of California.....	4
Volumes newspaper clippings.....	24
Volumes of indexes	3
Letter files containing correspondence properly segregated (local, State, Federal and Foreign, including statistical).....	28

Publications.

Meat vs. Rice	5,000
Hayes' Speeches	2,000
Miscellaneous speeches, including Representatives Sherley, French, McKinlay, Hobson and Senator Gary.....	1,500
S. F. League proceedings, dating from May, '06, to April, '09.....	2,500
Proceedings of League of North America.....	250
Statistical pamphlets	3,500
Comparative Tables	750
Miscellaneous pamphlets	300
Total	15,300

At the last Annual Meeting, May, 1908, there were 14,000 copies of pamphlets and speeches on hand, and since then were added 8,750 monthly proceedings, 10,000 copies Meat vs. Rice, and 5,000 speeches (Congressional), making a total of 37,750 pieces of literature, of which 21,450 have been distributed from your office since May 10th last year, or an average of 1787 per month.

In addition to the above, we have been in receipt weekly of 100 copies of Organized Labor, containing our proceedings and monthly reports and many valuable articles concerning the movement. These are sent out weekly to our friends throughout the country, with gratifying results.

Clipping Bureau.

During the past year the additions to your files have averaged about 35 clippings per day, or a total of nearly 13,000. These have been filed and are indexed up to April 30, 1909. The total number of clippings on file approximate 30,000. The value of this part of your work becomes more apparent day by day as the demands increase for information upon subjects

bearing upon the Japanese question, and especially during the recent session of the California Legislature was this fact noticeable. In no case were we unable to comply, quickly, with every request made, nor was the information submitted questioned as to its correctness.

In addition to the great number of clippings concerning the surreptitious entry of Asiatics via the Mexican and Canadian borders, and which have been most effectively used during the past year, there are several phases concerning which (finance permitting, clippings should be collated, written up, published and circulated, viz: Criminal statistics, miscegenation, industrial and commercial competition.

The last was treated of in a superficial manner in the proceedings for April, 1909, while that of land occupations received some attention in the October proceedings; but there is enough data on hand, if treated in a comprehensive manner, to make a pamphlet of 48 pages on each subject specified.

The editorial files show that the feeling against Japanese is becoming acute throughout the State, and that many localities are taking energetic measures to drive them out. In fact, so intense has become the feeling caused, chiefly, by the attitude of the Administration toward the California Legislature, that many hundreds of Japanese are finding their way east of the Rockies. From Chicago there recently came a complaint that 700 "little brown men" arrived in that city during one week, and in consequence the people are awakening and writing for information concerning Japanese encroachments upon American industries. This the Bureau enables your office to do, but each demand only emphasizes the necessity of having the required information printed in pamphlet form for distribution, and this cannot be done without a larger monthly income.

It is also a matter of regret that more members of the League and the general public do not avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the League to inform themselves concerning the momentous question that is agitating the Pacific Coast.

Publicity.

During the last session of the Legislature Assemblyman Polsley introduced a bill prohibiting the intermarriage of whites with Asiatics, including Japanese. In connection therewith, your office received a communication from Mr. Polsley as to the frequency of intermarriages between whites and Japanese. In replying, the letter of Herbert Spencer to Baron Kaneko, respecting the intermarriage of the races, which he said should be positively forbidden, was quoted almost in its entirety in the (proceedings of April, 1908), and the following additional matter submitted for consideration:

The Japanese to-day appear to take an entirely different view of the question of intermarriage with whites. The late Ambassador from Japan, Mr. Aoki, addressing a body of students in the United States, advised them to ingratiate themselves with American women, and, when possible, marry them.

In November, 1907, a matrimonial agency was started in Portland, Oregon, to facilitate the marriage of white girls with Japanese. The following list, taken at random from many hundreds of cases will serve to indicate the trend of the Japanese mind concerning white girls:

In the same month a Japanese induced a 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Annie Williams of Alamo to run away with him. They were afterwards found in Portland, and the girl returned to her parents.

About July, 1907, Mrs. W. N. Tong, formerly Miss Emma House, married a Japanese instructor at the University of California. The marriage

was performed in Colorado, and this was the second marriage of that lady with Orientals.

In February, 1907, it was proposed that the Legislature should enact a law making miscegenation with Japanese a felony.

A Japanese swindler named Kuranaga, who bunkoed five banks in San Francisco out of sums aggregating \$21,000, has a white wife who helped him spend the money.

Gertrude Boyle, sculpturess and authoress, married a Japanese. This marriage was performed on the beach at Alki Point, near Seattle, by the Japanese pastor of a Baptist church.

June, 1907: Elizabeth Burton, a school teacher of Anderson, Indiana, resigned her position to marry a Japanese.

April 26, 1907: Miss Elizabeth J. Games, who eloped with a Japanese servant, was married at Medford in April, 1907. To legalize the ceremony, she was compelled to make affidavit that she was of one-fourth Mongolian blood, and even then Circuit Judge Hanna refused to perform the ceremony because he did not believe her statement. She was married by a minister. The Jap was a domestic employed in the Games family, where the girl became infatuated with him.

November, 1907. The County Clerk of Los Angeles refused a license to Mrs. Thompson to marry a Jap, and a day or two later a couple, possibly the same, applied to the County Clerk of San Diego, and were turned down by him also.

December, 1907. A Japanese induced 13-year-old Ethel Departee of Cul-de-sac, Idaho, to leave her home with him. They were, however, caught at the depot when about to leave for Lewiston. The Jap was an employee of Mr. Departee in his restaurant.

March, 1908. Miss Witham, a Pasadena belle, eloped with a Jap named Kato. The marriage was performed in a launch at sea.

February, 1908. Anna Bergman, of San Jose, eloped with a San Francisco Jap, and after a fruitless endeavor to obtain a marriage license in Portland, Oregon, went to Vancouver, Washington, where one was obtained and the marriage ceremony performed. Miss Bergman was only 18 years of age, and the Jap claimed that they had been lovers for several years. This was a peculiarly distressing case because of the vicious character of the Jap, and as was to be expected, the girl soon tired of the unholy alliance. The pair, after their marriage, went to Los Angeles, then to San Diego, where the Jap, within a month after the marriage commenced a system of cruel persecution which forced her to return to her home and apply for a divorce.

February, 1908. Dorothy Russell, the daughter of Lillian Russell, astonished her friends by marrying a Jap.

March, 1908. The white wife of a Japanese restaurant keeper at Bellingham, Washington, applied for a divorce. The couple were married a year, during which time the girl worked for him. A week after their marriage the Jap's affections cooled and the wife became merely a business asset. A previous marriage of the same Jap with a white woman had the same result.

July, 1908. Elsie Preston eloped with a Jap, and when she changed her mind as to marrying him, was kept prisoner in a rooming house until released by the police.

Amy Baker of Oakland had a similar experience. A Jap enticed her to his place at Mt. Eden, where he held her prisoner, but August Daly, with whom she had been living, hearing of her plight, rescued her.

August, 1908. A girl, whose name was withheld, ran away with a Jap to Seattle, but before the marriage could take place the father arrived and took the girl home.

January, 1909. An American girl, 17 years of age, was found in a disorderly house in Chicago where she had been placed by her Japanese husband. She met her husband in San Francisco and had been married less than six weeks.

March, 1909. The infatuation of Miss Helen Emery, of Corte Madera, California, for a Japanese domestic employed by her mother, was the cause of a great outcry against miscegenation. So strong was the sentiment in California and Oregon against the unholy alliance that the couple were compelled to go to Seattle to be married. Editorial condemnation of this affair would fill a good sized volume.

March, 1909. Mrs. Stella Hurns, of Hollywood, Oregon, eloped with a Jap domestic, but being arrested at Portland decided that she had had enough of the Jap and promised to return to her home.

April 4. Mamie Marr, a Seattle girl, after 30 days of married bliss with a Jap domestic, applied for a decree of absolute divorce. As usual, the Jap endeavored to drive the girl into a life of slavery.

Coincident with the latter case, Miss Kate Goodman, a mission worker among the Japanese, married a Jap connected with the Presbyterian mission in Los Angeles.

In most of the incidents on record it is found that 90 per cent. of the cases where girls eloped with Japs it is because of the close association consequent upon the employment of Japs as domestics, or the occupations which necessitate the presence of Japanese in the home. The remaining 10 per cent. is through association in educational institutions.

PETITIONS.

- March 16. MR. TOU VELLE, Lockington, (Ohio), Council Jr. O. U. A. M.
- March 17. MR. ASHBROOK, Sandy Valley Council Jr. O. U. A. M. (Ohio).
MR. HOLLINGSWORTH. Petition favoring exclusion of Asiatics.
- March 18. MR. BARTLETT, Elan Council, 7939 Farmers' Educational Co-Operative Union of America.
- March 19. MR. HAYES. Petitions of J. H. Van Tain, William Powers, H. D. Wright, M. L. Lewellen, F. R. Gonzales, G. A. Beard, A. L. Starks, Harry R. Lawrence, L. M. Allen, Patrick Doherty, E. T. Rowe, R. E. Frost, E. A. Hafley, O. McCoy, William J. Jaurez, J. E. Harmon, M. Mathison, George W. Smith, Frank Prowse, Theo. Perry, J. F. Knight, Ernest Miller, James Haunn, Joseph La Garras, Alfred Leplace, W. O. Miller and 88 others of San Jose, and August Rubin and 92 others of Milpitas, Cal.
- March 29. MR. BUTLER. Petition of Coatsville Council Jr. O. A. M. No. 421.
- March 30. MR. GRAHAM. Petition of F. W. Dingerson and Rudolph H. Marburger, of Mount Olive, Ill.
- April 15. MR. HAYES. Petition of George P. Steinhaur and 56 others of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

- April 19. MR. PERKINS. Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco, Cal.
 MR. KAHN. Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco.
 MR. NEEDHAM. Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco.
- April 21. MR. McLAURIN. Joint resolution from Legislature of Pennsylvania, demanding more stringent immigration laws.
- April 22. MR. HAYES. Petition of Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco.
- May 4. UNITED STATES SENATE. The following joint resolution, relating to coolie and Mongolian labor was submitted by the President pro tempore:

"WHEREAS, the overpopulation of the Asiatic nations of Mongolian origin has caused the overflow of those people into other countries; and

"WHEREAS, the conditions in this country peculiarly favor the immigration of those people to our shores; and

"Whereas, the immigration of those people, by their lower standards of living and of society, has resulted and does result in the lowering of wages and the standard of living of the American laborers; and

"WHEREAS, such people are unfit to become citizens of this Republic and have no intention or desire to fit themselves to become such, but rather to return after a few years to their native lands, thus resulting in an economic loss to this country; and

"WHEREAS, the Exclusion of the Chinese has tended to preserve the economic and social welfare of this county. Therefore be it

"RESOLVED, by the Assembly, (the Senate concurring), that we memorialize Congress to extend the present Chinese Exclusion Laws so as to apply to all Asiatics of Mongolian origin; and

"RESOLVED, that a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

"C. F. SHAFFER,

"Chief Clerk of Assembly.

"F. E. ANDREWS,

"Chief Clerk of the Senate.

"STATE OF WISCONSIN."

"L. H. BANCROFT,

"Speaker of the Assembly.

"JOHN STRANGE,

"President of the Senate.

CONCLUSION.

It becomes our pleasant duty to express our sincere gratitude and thanks to the Building Trades Council of San Francisco and the State of California for the valuable assistance rendered us since the League has been organized. We also desire to express our thanks and appreciation to the San Francisco Labor Council for its generosity in giving the League the free use of this meeting hall, to Organized Labor and The Clarion our sincere appreciation for the publicity given our movement; to the Branch Leagues, affiliated organizations and their members for the kindnesses they have shown our office.

Very respectfully submitted,

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

By motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the report of the Executive Board was adopted and ordered printed in full upon the record.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, May 7, 1909.

To the Asiatic Exclusion League.

Dear Sirs:

We, the Auditing Committee chosen at your last meeting to audit the books, vouchers and cash of Secretary-Treasurer Yoell, hereby report that we have checked, thoroughly, his accounts and vouchers for the period commencing November 1, 1908, and ending April 30, 1909, and find all accounts correctly kept, and in a very systematic manner.

The balance of cash on hand April 30, 1909, is \$203.26 according to the books, and the same is verified by the bank statement.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH GUINEE,
PATRICK TIERNEY,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
P. L. GEDNEY,
FRANK STEFFEN.

By motion the Auditing Committee's report was approved.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, May 16, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

We, your Nominating Committee, elected at the last meeting, have the honor to submit for your consideration the following nominees for election to the Executive Board:

James Bowlan
K. J. Doyle
J. D. Grahame
William Lange
Charles Markley
P. J. O'Shea
R. A. A. Summers
John C. Williams
Chas. Steckmist

G. B. Benham
George M. Fisk
Charles F. Knight
W. J. Maloney
P. H. McCarthy
Charles Parker
Daniel Stewart
Theo. Weiss

William A. Cole
J. Gorf
Thomas Keough
H. A. McMahon
Frank McGowan
F. H. Pattison
Frank Steffen
Fred W. Brandis.

Respectfully,

W. J. FLAGLER,
C. A. MARKLEY,
THEO. WEISS,
C. H. TUBBS.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Delegate A. S. Alexander briefly reviewed the work done by the present incumbent, Mr. O. A. Tveitmo, and presented his name to the convention for President. The nomination was seconded by many delegates and, by motion, the nominations closed.

E. B. Carr was nominated for Vice-President, A. E. Yoell for Secretary-Treasurer, and John C. Williams for Sergeant-at-Arms.

By motion the names submitted by the Nominating Committee, as appear above, became the nominees for members of the Executive Board.

There being no further nominations, the nominations closed.

By motion of Delegate B. B. Rosenthal, the Secretary cast the ballot for all nominees, and thereby the President declared the names as read by

the Secretary the officers of the Asiatic Exclusion League for the ensuing term.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution was introduced by Delegate C. F. Knight:

Whereas, Previous to the last State election in this State, many candidates voluntarily gave certain pledges to this League that they would support legislation in opposition to Asiatics in this State; and

Whereas, These voluntary pledges were in many cases violated by certain members of the Legislature; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this League be, and he is hereby instructed to immediately notify the officials of all political parties, all clubs and other organizations and the public through the press, that if any person who thus violated his pledge is nominated or indorsed for any public office or position that this League proposes to vigorously oppose his election or appointment to any public position.

On motion, unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the resolution was adopted, and the Secretary directed to comply with the provisions as set forth in the resolutions at his earliest convenience.

The following resolutions were introduced by H. A. Odell, together with an appended list of 174 of San Francisco's merchants whom he claimed employed Asiatics.

WHEREAS, The Asiatic Exclusion League was formed for the purpose of having the exclusion law now in force regarding Chinese extended to all Asiatics, and **not** for the purpose of boycotting any Asiatic or person who employs them; and

WHEREAS, Resolutions have been introduced in the meetings of this League from time to time, both to boycott said Asiatics and any person who employs them, and all articles imported from Japan, as well as to patronize Asiatic business firms in preference to our own citizens who employ them; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Asiatic Exclusion League confine itself to the purposes for which it was formed and in which purpose we have already succeeded in interesting the legislatures of the Western States and the general government at Washington; and be it also

RESOLVED, That it is not the province of this League to take the lead in or advise the Labor Unions or the Labor Council or the Building Trades Council or other central labor bodies as to whether they should boycott Asiatics or their employers or goods, but that these matters are solely the business of said labor organizations and the various unions, and all blame or praise for any boycott or failure to boycott should rest with them and not with this League, because this League has urgent need of all its resources to carry on the express work for which it was formed and cannot afford to jeopardize its work by usurping the functions of Labor Unions and Central Labor Organizations, and be it also

RESOLVED, That we request all labor unions and other Associations formed for the upbuilding of the Western half of the United States to send delegates to this League and also invite all individual citizens who may be

But,

so inclined to join this League and attend its meetings.

WHEREAS, There are a large number of our citizens who have been without employment for a long time, while a great many of our business men are employing in their stead hordes of Asiatics to the great detriment of business, and which fact also encourages those Asiatics already here

to send for many more, thereby continually increasing the conditions of unemployment, injuring business and finally tending to make possible the ultimate conquest of the Pacific Coast; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we request the following firms and business men to desist from their employment of Asiatics and to give work to our own unemployed citizens or white men instead, and we urge all unemployed of our citizens to apply to those firms for employment and request all citizens to interview these said firms and request them to employ our own citizens instead of Asiatics, to the end that justice may be done our own citizens, business again restored to its former flourishing condition, and the reputation of California and the Pacific Coast States as the Golden West be upheld and law and order maintained; and be it also

RESOLVED, That this list be revised monthly and published with these resolutions and copies furnished to the press and all Labor Unions and Business Men's Associations, and that we do not favor any boycott on goods produced in Japan or Asia except as retaliation in the event that American goods are boycotted in said countries.

Delegate Gallagher: Mr. President, I have listened attentively to the names which have been read by the Secretary, and fearing that an injustice may be done to someone, I move you that the Secretary be directed to verify that list through communication with the various parties mentioned, and when he verifies the list that the same be submitted to the Central Labor Organizations for consideration.

The motion unanimously carried.

A communication was received from Mr. Harry Mencke, President of the Musicians' Union of San Francisco, enclosing a circular purporting to emanate from the League, threatening a boycott on the Pavilion Dance Hall, together with a complaint from Mr. Terford, the manager, denying that Orientals were permitted to enter or patronize the place.

The League denied any connection with the circulars, and the Secretary was, by motion, directed to communicate with the interested parties and explain the objects and purposes of the League.

VISITORS.

The Chair inquired of the Secretary if he had heard from any of the legislators who had been invited to address the meeting. The Secretary reported that letters of acceptance were received from Senators Lester G. Burnett and D. J. Reiley, Assemblymen Charles A. Nelson and R. N. Beatty, and that the gentlemen were present.

The Secretary further reported that letters of regret on account of absence from the city were received from Senators Marc Anthony, Thomas F. Finn and John P. Hare, as well as from a number of Assemblymen who had pledged their support to the movement, and referring to their record during the recent session of our legislature. No acknowledgement of the League's invitations were received from Assemblymen Dominick J. Beban, 43rd District; Nathan C. Cogan, 41st District; George M. Perrine, 44th District, and Milton L. Schmitt of the 40th District.

The Chair then introduced Senators D. J. Reily and Lester G. Burnett, also Assemblymen Nelson and Beatty, who addressed the meeting. They said their attitude on Anti-Japanese legislation was a matter of record and that they were willing to have that record made public.

Senator Reily said that no white man should be in doubt as to how he stands on the Asiatic question, nor should he hesitate to express his sentiments, as there are no two sides to the question. He said further: "I

pledge myself, should I hold public office in the future, to support the principles and objects of your League, and do all in my individual power for the protection of the white people of our country."

Senator Burnett spoke on the good work done by the League in circulating its literature, which is creating a sentiment against the Japanese, and growing day by day, stating that "The Jap is unsuited to the white man in the same degree that a mule is unsuited to a horse." In reference to the statement often made that the Japanese are a necessity in the orchard, he said, "It were better to let the crops hang on the trees and rot than to introduce a race of people who are unsuited to our race."

Assemblyman Nelson said in part: "I believe from now on our people will keep a close watch on their legislators, and if they fail to live up to their pledges will remind them at the polls. It is needless for me to tell you, gentlemen of this League, what my position on this question is. I was one of your first Executive Board members in May, 1905, when you first organized, and had the pleasure of sitting in that body under the guidance of your honored president for a whole year, and have been a delegate to this League since that time. While I have spoken on this floor several times before, I have never done so in the capacity of a public man, and I desire to express my appreciation for the honor you have conferred upon me when I was elected Assemblyman from my district, and I attribute that election largely to the great influence of this League."

The gentlemen were warmly applauded, and in behalf of the League President Tveitmoe thanked the Senators and Assemblymen for honoring the League with their presence and for the addresses delivered, extending to them a cordial invitation to visit the League on future occasions.

Ex-Senator Frank McGowan charged Ex-President Roosevelt with being "arrogant in his misconception of the functions of government," and asked the question as to how those legislators who pledged themselves to the people of our State and were whipped by the "Big Stick," felt upon reading Mr. Roosevelt's editorial wherein he stated that "it is not to the advantage of our people that immigration from Japan should settle in a mass in this country—Japan would certainly object to the incoming of a mass of American farmers, laborers and small traders; at least as strongly as the men of the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountains did to the incoming in a mass of Japanese workmen, agriculturists, laborers and men engaged in the small trades."

In dealing with the attitude of Mr. Roosevelt, the speaker said that the State would have been strictly within its rights in passing the legislation relative to the ownership of land by aliens and the segregation of our children and the children of Asiatics in our public schools. That these measures were well within the police powers of the State, and had no bearing upon the Constitutional or Treaty rights governing aliens, except as seen through the distorted vision of Mr. Roosevelt and his adherents in and out of Congress during his administration.

Speeches on Exclusion were made by Attorney F. Spring and Francis Drake of Los Angeles, F. N. Pratt of Oakland, F. W. Brandis of San Jose, W. A. Cole and Andrew Furuseth.

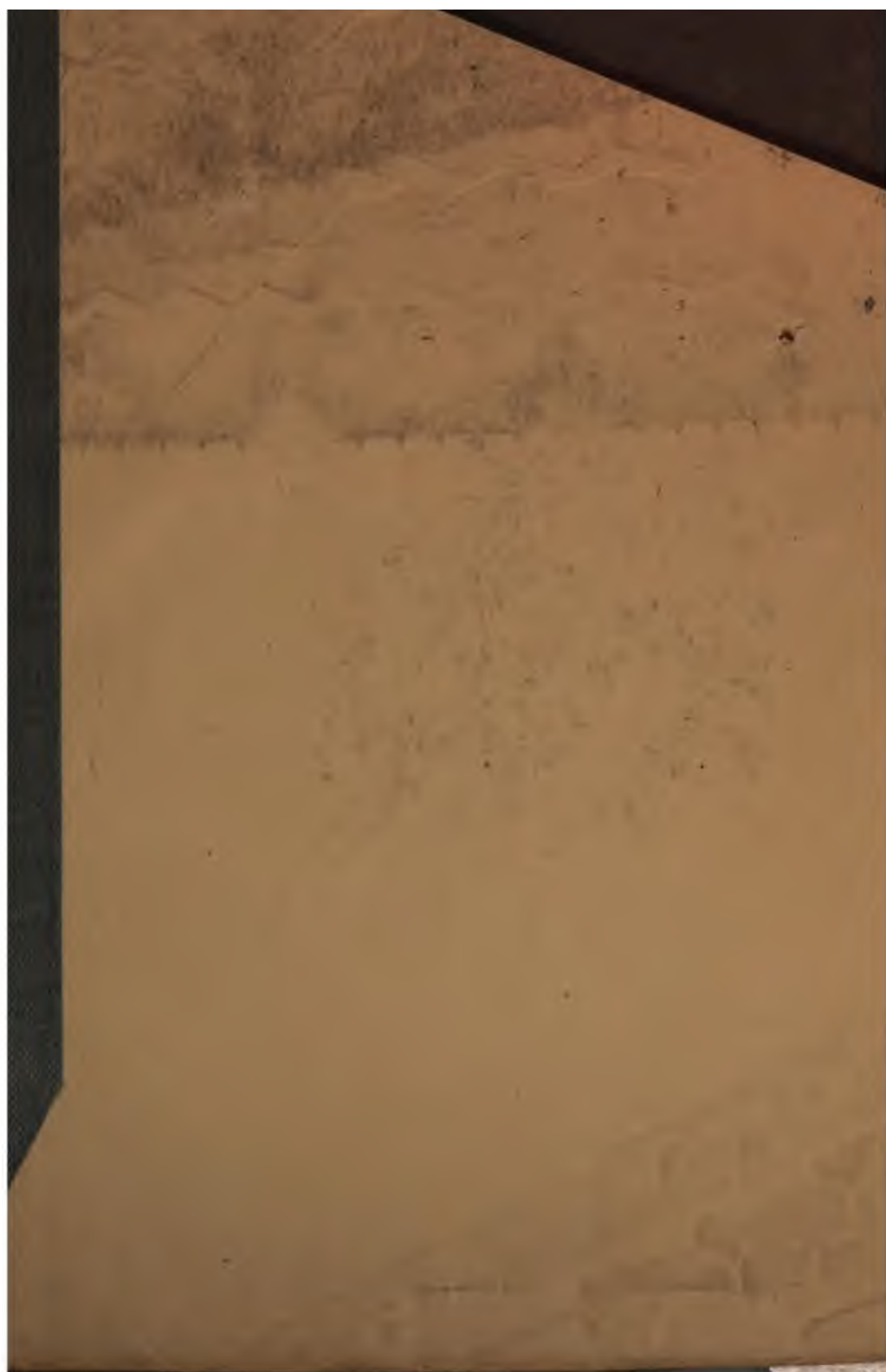
The League then adjourned to meet the third Sunday in the month of June.

Respectfully submitted,

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.





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